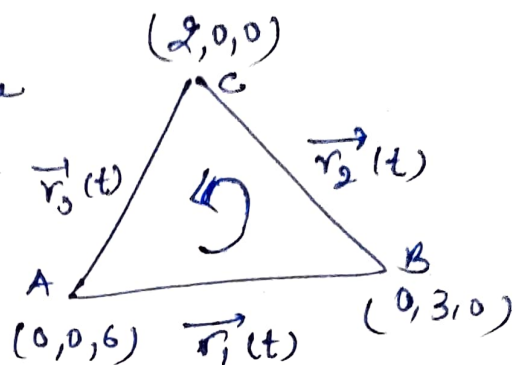


$$\int (x+2y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-z) dz$$

First we parametrized the curve.



$$\vec{r}_1(t) = A + t(B-A)$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = \langle 0, 0, 6 \rangle + t \langle 0, 3, -6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}_1(t) = \langle 0, 3t, 6-6t \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= 0 \\ y(t) &= 3t \\ z(t) &= 6-6t \end{aligned}$$

if $t=0$ then $\vec{r}_1(t) = \langle 0, 0, 6 \rangle$ A

if $t=1$ then $\vec{r}_1(t) = \langle 0, 3, 0 \rangle$ B

similarly $\vec{r}_2(t) = B + t(C-B)$

$$= \langle 0, 3, 0 \rangle + t \langle -2, 3, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle -2t, 3-3t, 0 \rangle$$

and $t=0 \rightarrow B$

$t=1 \rightarrow C$

and $\vec{r}_3(t) = \langle 2+2t, 0, -6t \rangle$

$t=0$ to $t=-1$

Here $\int_C (x+2y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-z) dz =$

$$\int_{\vec{r}_1(t)} (0-2) \cdot 3dt + (3t-6+6t)(-6dt) +$$

$$\int_{y_2(t)} (-2t + 2(8-3t))(-2dt) + (-2t-2)(-3dt) +$$

$$\int_{y_3'(t)} (1) \cdot (2+2t) \cdot 2dt + (6t) \cdot 6dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 -18dt +$$

$$\int_0^1 [-6 + 18t + 36 + 36t] dt + \int_0^1 (4t + 12 + 12t) dt$$

$$+ \int_0^{-1} [4 + 4t + 36t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (30 - 54t) + 4t + 12t - 12) dt + \int_0^{-1} (4 + 40t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 (18 - 38t) dt + \int_0^{-1} (4 + 40t) dt$$

$$\left[18t - \frac{38t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \left[4t + \frac{40t^2}{2} \right]_0^{-1}$$

$$[18 - 19] + [4 + 20]$$

$$-1 + 24$$

$$\underline{\underline{23 \text{ Ans.}}}$$